Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 119 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, May 1, 1794. [Whole No. 515.]

101

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118. Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York; and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. w&s1m.

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&stf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Crukſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794 dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The following article, lately appeared in a Baltimore paper—it contains obſervations pertinent to the preſent poſture of affairs in the United States. Obſervations which in my opinion, are more worthy of attention, than the contents of a thouſand columns of European intelligence—we reprobate tranſatlantic connections, politics and manners in *appearance*—but what is the fact? If we could receive an uninterrupted ſupply of European Newſpapers, it may be doubted whether it would appear from the American publications, that the people of the United States, exiſted as a nation; or had a government, or any independent intereſts of its own. C.

From the Maryland Journal.

WE ſhall take the converſation of to-day from the work of a celebrated modern author, varying only in a few particulars from the original.

The young *Lyſis* had liſtened to the declamations of the ſophiſts againſt public meaſures and the moſt virtuous members of the Republic, till he conceived himſelf qualified to manage its affairs.

My ſon, ſaid *Apollodore*, I learn that you burn with a deſire to reform the laws and change the adminiſtration. I wiſh it, replied Lyſis, heſitatingly. It is a beautiful project, ſaid his father, to give to the republic better laws than it enjoys at preſent, and more virtuous men to conduct its affairs than thoſe who have ſerved it with ſo much celebrity in its moſt diſaſtrous periods, and ſo much prudence and wiſdom ſince being veſted with civil authorities. If it ſucceeds you will be enabled to be uſeful to your relations, to your friends and to your country. The Republic will no longer conſider *Solon* as the wiſeſt legiſlator, nor *Ariſtides* as the juſteſt citizen.

At theſe words the young man trembled with joy. To accompliſh that object, continued Apollodore, will it not be neceſſary to carry into the General Aſſembly a great variety of information, and to have rendered eminent ſervices to the republic, in order to obtain the confidence of the people? Without doubt, ſaid Lyſis. What ſervices then, replied his father, have you ever rendered the people, that they ſhould withdraw their confidence from thoſe who have ſerved it, to repoſe it in you, who have not? Lyſis was ſilent to prepare an anſwer. After waiting ſome moments his father continued, you do not rank among your uſeful information, what you have collected from the declamations of the ſophiſts, nor the facility with which you can repeat their inſinuations. If you believe what they ſay, you muſt be in poſſeſſion of the proofs upon which they ſupport it. Lyſis ſeemed diſconcerted he had never heard of the proofs. But waving this point, ſaid Apollodore, if the matter was to promote the welfare of a mercantile houſe, you would firſt think how you could furniſh it with a capital, and eſtabliſh its credit: In like manner, you would think of ſerving the ſtate by increaſing its wealth, and eſtabliſhing its credit. Such is my idea, ſaid Lyſis. Tell me then the amount of the revenue of the republic; upon what objects this revenue is raiſed; whether it ſerves to encourage induſtry; whether ſome objects are not too highly taxed; whether others might not be rendered more productive; or whether it would not be to the advantage of the republic to derive the whole revenue from other objects than thoſe which at preſent produce it? You have no doubt fully conſidered theſe points. No, my father, I have never thought of them. Theſe things have not occupied the ſophiſts. You know at leaſt to what purpoſes the revenue is applied, and certainly your intention is to diminiſh all improper expenditures. I cannot ſay that I have clearer ideas upon this article. The ſophiſts tell you, ſaid Apollodore, that the public debt conſumes a great part of the revenue and think that thoſe to whom the Republic gave its bonds, ought to have received the money due upon them, and not the perſons to whom they have been aſſigned. You underſtand this diſtinction no doubt. Clearly ſaid Lyſis. You can reſolve me then, whether the public would have been leſs taxed by paying the one in preference to the other. Lyſis was again ſilent.

Since, Lyſis, you know ſo little concerning the receipts or expenſes of government, let us renounce, for the preſent, the deſign of procuring new wealth to the republic by encreaſing the one or diminiſhing the other. But, my father, would it not be poſſible to encreaſe the wealth of the republic by going to war? That would depend on the advantages gained over the enemy, and the richneſs of the countries you might conquer compared with the wealth which the republic muſt expend in obtaining theſe advantages; but to obtain them, and before determining on war, is it not neceſſary to calculate the force which you can employ againſt the enemy, and aſcertain the force which he can oppoſe to yours.

You are right, ſaid Lyſis. Tell me then what is the ſtate of our *army* and *marine*, whether it ought to be increaſed, and how in time of war the money is to be raiſed to maintain it. You will inform me alſo of the *troops* and *veſſels* of the enemy. I cannot recite to you the whole at once, ſaid Lyſis. Perhaps you have it in writing. I ſhould be very glad to ſee it. No I have not.

I preſume then that you have not yet time to apply yourſelf to ſuch calculations had the ſituation of our frontiers has without doubt attracted your attention: you know the number of ſoldiers we maintain in the different poſts; You know alſo that certain points are not ſufficiently defended, and that there are others abſolutely without defence; you will of conſequence urge in the General Aſſembly the neceſſity to augment this garriſon and reform that, I, replied Lyſis, I ſhall ſay that the whole ought to be diſbanded; they have not diſcharged their duty. And how are you ſure that our defiles are badly guarded? Have you been upon the ground? No, but I conjecture it. It is proper then to re-conſider this matter, and in place of conjecture to have certainty.

You have heard that the commerce of the Republic by the pillars of Hercules, is greatly interrupted by pirates. Do you think that the ſtate ought to fit out ſome gallies to protect it in thoſe ſeas? I think, ſaid Lyſis, that it will be much better to *reſtrain it*. But as the republic has no gold and ſilver mines to reſort to,—you are aware that the only legal way in which it can obtain money to ſupply its wants or promote internal induſtry is by trade; In theſe modern times the power and proſperity of a ſtate depends greatly on its wealth, and that wealth upon its commerce. If you reſtrict the latter you unavoidably leſſen the former.

Alas! my father, one would never be a *politician* if it is neceſſary to attend to all theſe details. Is there a head of a houſe, replied Apollodore, who does not watch inceſſantly over the wants of his family and the means to ſupply them? But if all theſe frighten you, ſuppoſe in place of undertaking the care of 800,000 families (the amount of thoſe of the Republic), you were to try whether you can put in order your uncle's houſe, whoſe affairs you know are in very bad condition. I could bring it about immediately if my uncle would follow my advice. And can you ſincerely believe, Lyſis, that all the *Athenians*, your uncle included, would be more eaſy to be perſuaded? Beware, beware my ſon, leſt a vain love of being diſtinguiſhed by the capricious multitude ſhould make you gather *ſhame* inſtead of *laurels*. Are you not conſcious how imprudent and dangerous it would be to undertake the great intereſts of a ſtate without underſtanding them; and how much you would have been ridiculed had any other perſon but a father been a witneſs to your folly? Numerous examples will teach you, that in offices the moſt important, *admiration* and *eſteem* are the fruit of *knowledge* and *wiſdom*, *blame* and *contempt* of *ignorance* and *preſumption*.

Lyſis took leave of his father, and rejoined the declaimers, who excited the multitude to diſorder and diſobedience, as the ſhorteſt road to *popularity* and a *ſhare in the adminiſtration*.

I ſhut a book which I never open without receiving inſtruction, to ſeek amuſement in the converſation of my fellow-citizens. I liſtened, and heard in all companies, complaints on the depredations on our trade, by the ſubjects of powers who would have the *United States* to conſider them as *friendly*; but among the various modes of relief, which were every where ſuggeſted, none of them ſeemed to me capable of obtaining *juſtice* or affording *protection*.

The preſent is certainly a critical moment to this country, and the aſpect aſſumed by Great Britain well calculated to lead to hoſtilities. Admitting, however, the ſpoliations of her ſubjects to have been authorized by their court, ſtill by *prudence*, and *firmneſs*, and *ſolid preparations*, we may compel retribution, and avert war? but to procure the one and prevent the other, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to combine and employ the whole efficacy of theſe ſeveral agents. Our prudence will lead us not to aſk too much; our firmneſs not to relax from what is right; and our preparations to enforce our demands.

The *general intereſt* is no doubt connected with the preſervation of peace; nothing therefore, ſhould be neglected which may conduce to that end; nor any thing attempted which might raſhly diſturb it; but as ſubſtantial preparations to repel hoſtilities and obtain juſtice, have always been found one of the moſt effectual means which a nation can employ to prevent war, it becomes therefore the general intereſt, that proviſional military preparations ſhould be entered into with a ſpirit and vigour proportioned to the caſe.

But in ſuch a ſituation of things, may we not ſafely repoſe in the meaſures which Congreſs may adopt, and upon the wiſdom of our executive, to give them that operation beſt calculated to avert the ſtorm, or direct it againſt thoſe on whom it ought to fall. In the mean while are we not bound as good citizens, to conduct ourſelves individually, according to the *ſtrict rules of neutrality*, till ſuch time as Congreſs ſhall declare us no longer at peace; for unleſs the behaviour of individuals correſponds with that of government, all attempts of the latter to prevent war muſt become abortive.

Baltimore March 14, 1794.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

As the reaſoning in the Houſe of Repreſentatives againſt Mr. Clark's motion for prohibiting Britiſh commerce has not appeared in the public papers, you are requeſted to give a place in your paper to the following, which contains the ſubſtance of Mr. Dexter's arguments againſt it:

Mr. Dexter introduced his obſervations by remarking that he had never riſen with ſo great reluctance on any former occaſion. At ſo late an hour when patience ſeemed exhauſted, when reaſoning had given place to invective, when to oppoſe the reſolution was but ſoliciting reproaches, when the friends of it, confident of a majority, were from all ſides of the Houſe impatiently calling for the queſtion, when the mover of it heard arguments againſt it only that he might treat them with contempt, and their authors with inſult, he ſaid it was in vain to aſk for an attentive hearing. He ſhould not have riſen but for a remark juſt fallen from a gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Dayton) which had forbidden him to be ſilent. That gentleman, ſaid Mr. Dexter, has told us that the preſent meaſure is a ſtepping-ſtone to ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts. Viewing it therefore as the beginning of a ſyſtem of hoſtility, which is to be ſo conducted as to ſacrifice not only our intereſt and peace, but our national honor, the duty to reſiſt it becomes indiſpenſable. Whatever may be thought of making laws to annihilate the ties of honor and perſonal confidence, and to diſſolve the moral obligation of contracts—Whatever may be thought of the modern uſage of nations, which probably from general conſent has become a law, which cannot now be violated without perfidy—whatever may be thought of the odium it might bring on our national character, and the complete deſtruction to our credit at a moment when we ſhall probably need the utmoſt extent of it; we have not taken thoſe previous ſteps for pacific accommodation, which the cuſtom of nations and all writers of authority hold to be firſt in order and indiſpenſable. We have not made that demand for a recompence, which ought to precede every ſpecies of repriſal. —After the obſervations ſir, which I made in the beginning of the debate, it will not be thought ſtrange that I ſuffer on the preſent occaſion an unuſual conflict of reaſoning and of feeling. I then ſtated with the frankneſs which I felt, and with the zeal which the hazardous criſis of our country inſpired, the reaſons and paſſions which kept my mind in a ſtate of vibration. Struggling with indignation at the injuſtice and folly of Britain, I ſaid we have ſuffered until confidence is folly—until patience is a crime. Believing that the reſolution involved a principle, which might be uſeful both for obtaining juſtice and preſerving peace; but that the preſent ſhape rendered it not only uſeleſs but injurious; believing too that it is improper for this branch of our government to begin a negociation with a foreign nation and prereemptorily dictate the terms of it, I propoſed an amendment, which left the principle in all its force and avoided ſome of the objections. We have heretofore heard much of a ſpirit of accommodation; but the friends of this reſolution have not diſcovered it. After wearying themſelves in hunting for a reaſon againſt the amendment, it was negatived without any. They will agree with us, but it muſt be preciſely on their own terms. This is the language of accommodation—hear and believe whatever we teach—ſtoop down and bear whatever we impoſe. Victory is in our own power—a triumph is better than peace. If ſir, it be connected with diſcord and public calamity, the laurel is too withered to excite my envy.—If amid the fire which rages, we have not forgotten the cauſe which produced it, we muſt remember that the condemnations of our veſſels in the Weſt-Indies in conſequence of the orders of the Britiſh government of the ſixth of November, are the great and immediate cauſe of complaint. Have we ſir demanded a recompence for this injury, and waited a reaſonable time for an anſwer? So far is this from fact, that we have not taken one ſtep towards this, nor have we even heard from Britain ſince it was known there that any condemnations have taken place.

Our laſt diſpatches from our miniſter at London tell us, that Lord Grenville declared that he preſumed no condemnations would take place in conſequence of thoſe orders—The words themſelves certainly do not juſtify any.

Have we any right to ſay that a demand of recompence would be fruitleſs, when the injuries we complain of, are thus expreſly diſavowed by the miniſter? Did we know that a demand would be fruitleſs, ſtill we ought to make it in conformity to the uſage of nations, from a decent reſpect to their opinion, and to convince them in caſe of a war that our enemies are altogether the aggreſſors, and that we have been juſt and circumſpect. We are judging in our own cauſe, and we ought not to truſt ourſelves to deviate from eſtabliſhed principles, leſt prejudice ſhould miſlead us. Bnt it is ſaid, that we have negociated in vain, reſpecting the breaches of the treaty of peace, and that the delays here, are ſufficient to juſtify immediate war. Do we not know ſir, that there are two ſides to that negociation? Have not they made demands on us for breaches of the ſame treaty? The negociation is ſtill pending in the ordinary train. We have never given them our ultimatum on the ſubjects of it. It is now under the direction of the Executive, which is the conſtitutional authority. It is not proper for us to aſſume to put an end to it by an act of legiſlation. Who, ſir, that calls himſelf an American, would dare to purſue a meaſure which may tarniſh our national honor? If any one would take even a doubtful ſtep, "Shame ought to burn his cheek "to cinder." To prevent being miſunderſtood or miſrepreſented, perhaps I ought to ſay here, that I by no means deny our right to regulate or prohibit American commerce. I only mean that if the preſent controverſy ſhould end in war, we cannot juſtify engaging in it without firſt demanding juſtice, and if we make this demand with circumſtances which forbid ſucceſs, we do not comply with the ſpirit of this rule, but evade it. Taking the meaſure now propoſed, would forbid Britain to treat with us on the ſubject. We know that we ſhould refuſe in ſimilar circumſtances. Are we more proud than Britain? Did any nation ever begin negociation with threats? The external forms of regard on ſuch occaſions are ſo exceſſive, that nothing but cuſtom prevents this appearing ridiculous. Humanity as well as uſage requires that every peaceful method ſhould be tried, and that too in the form beſt calculated to be ſucceſsful. Faithfulneſs to our conſtituents, requires this. Their intereſt and their wiſhes are againſt courting war. But ſir, we are told that negociation is puſillanimous. Paſſion is called American feeling. We hear much about energy, and ſome ſeem to think that the occaſion calls for inſult. Sir, noiſe and declamation, are very diſtinct from fortitude and patriotiſm. The braveſt men do not bluſter and threaten. Why ſhould it be thought too tame a meaſure to ſtate the injury, and with manly firmneſs demand a recompence? The pride, the petulance of Kings, has always ſubmitted to this, but the moderation of a Republic forbids it. More proud than Kings—more inſolent than Tyrants—we deſpiſe this law of humanity, this compact of mankind.—— Where is the deſpot, the ermined monſter, who dares to ſpread deſolation and havoc, without demanding firſt his right? And where ſir, is the difference between not demanding at all, and demanding in ſuch a way as to inſure a refuſal?—— How much juſtice there is in the charge of puſillanimity, which has been ſo often and liberally made, I will not undertake to determine. Perhaps he who purſues with decent firmneſs the ſteps, which propriety, humanity and general conſent have provided, and while he feels the ſtrongeſt indignation, is too proud to throw dirt or threaten, but places himſelf in the beſt poſture of defence, leſt war ſhould follow unſucceſsful negociation, is as truly magnanimous, as he who talks loudly of revenge, avows paſſion as his principle, calls hard names to produce conciliation, and gives blows to keep peace, who at the ſame time does every thing to provoke war, and oppoſes every meaſure to prepare for it. Leſt the difficulties of the preſent criſis, and the attack on the pride of Britain, by prefacing our demand with a threat, ſhould not be ſufficient to prevent a recompence & provoke to war—old cauſes of controverſy are added. The breaches of the treaty of peace, by detaining the poſts and negroes, are old ſubjects of complaint.

Why they are bronght forward now, and made an indiſpenſible preliminary of treaty, when Britain is aided by a powerful confederacy, and the world is like tinder, is difficult to conceive, unleſs we wiſh to kindle here the flame of war.— Further ſir, this throws ſuch an unequal burthen on our Merchants, as amounts to oppreſſion. They have already ſuffered extremely from Britiſh and other depredations. They bear the principal burthens in raiſing our Revenue. Is it right to add to all this, and forbid many of them to exerciſe that buſineſs, by which they get their bread, until Britain ſhall not only make compenſation for their recent injuries; but alſo ſettle all the old matters of difference preciſely on our own terms? We are connecting matters which our intereſt requires ſhould be ſeparate. Britain, following our own example here, will ſay that by the treaty, all Britiſh debts were to be paid; but the State laws and the Courts of Virginia have prevented this. They will offer to ſet off theſe againſt the injuries ſuffered by our merchants, and perhaps the ballance will be againſt us. Will this be protection to the ſufferers? Yet if we connect theſe claims together we cannot object to their doing the ſame. It is throwing on the merchants all the political evils and burthens of America. Yet we who oppoſe this meaſure, have been charged with wanting feeling for their ſuffering. Provoking an unneceſſary war will ſacrifice all their property now abroad, and deprive them of all hope of recompence, for that which has been already condemned. Going to war is ſurely no way to induce Britain to make compenſation; and it is as certain, that this Country will be under no obligation to do ſo, if war ſhall be the iſſue. This Country is bound to indemnify them only when we refuſe to obtain ſatisfaction from Britain, or to avenge their wrongs. What inconvenience ſhould we experience from the delay occaſioned by the uſual forms of ſeeking redreſs? Can Britain run away, like a private malefactor, ſo that we cannot catch her to puniſh her? We ſhould at leaſt, be better prepared for war. If the reaſons for it are ſtrong, they will not ſuffer by our taking time to examine them. Are we afraid that paſſion will cool, which we hear avowed as the principle which governs, and ought to govern our counſels? Or are we apprehenſive that paſſion on this occaſion is popular? I ſuſpect this laſt idea, has no ſmall influence. We ought to judge that nothing will be popular which is not right. I have more reſpect for my conſtituents than to believe that they will run mad, and then become ſo myſelf to pleaſe them. That I ſhould continue in this ſeat, is of very ſmall importance to me, and of none to the public; But it is of infinite moment to preſerve our peace and national honor. The path of rectitude is the way to honor. The man who walks in it without deviating, will generally meet the public approbation. But if he ſhould fail in this, his own fellings will reward him.

(To be Continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Feb. 1.

Our ambaſſador at the Porte, has not yet received any preciſe anſwer to the ſeveral very intereſting points preſented to the Divan. The Turks expreſs great uneaſineſs reſpecting the preparations making on the frontiers of Ruſſia, where we on our ſide are eſtabliſhing immenſe magazines. In the ports of Sebaſtopol, Oczakow, and Cherſon, there are ſeveral ſhips of the line and frigates ready to ſail. It is thought the Empreſs meditates another expedition on the Dnieſter, to deprive Poland of all communication with Turkey. It is probable that the Divan itſelf has given birth to this object by the ambiguity with which it anſwered our demands on the laſt partition of Poland. Probably our court alſo itſelf perceived that the Porte would endeavour to eſtabliſh a league with ſome other powers, which might eaſily become prejudicial to the repoſe of the North.

NANTES, February 15.

Vielaris has been ſhot at Noirmontiers, the guillotine continues to be occupied, and the Commiſſion *ad hoc* diſpatches by 400 and 500 at a time the wretched banditti which they bring us from all parts; they ſhoot or drown them, and bury them 40 and 50 in a grave, which occaſions ſuch a ſtench that we fear ſome contagious diſorder breaking out; freſh graves are digging, and the others covering with earth; this will purify the air, but the victims are ſtill very numerous, particularly towards the quarters of Cheſine.

BASLE, February 5.

The contributions and proviſions which the French have collected in the Palatinate are ſuppoſed to be more than neceſſary for the ſupport of the army of the Rhine for one year. But, profiting from paſt experience, they have ſent them all into the interior of France, to defeat the purpoſe, as they ſay, of any future treaſons.

The Piedmonteſe, after a fruitleſs campaign, have retired from the Col de Tende, and have diſperſed their troops in the neighbouring quarters. The king of Sardinia has begun and ended his campaign at Saorgio!

PARIS, February 27.

THE enquiry after ſubſiſtence is invariably the order of the day, and the cauſe of our diſtreſs begins to be very clearly ſeen through by thoſe who are capable of reflection. Formerly we conſumed 400,000 weight of ſtock-fiſh; an immenſe quantity of rice was brought us from the Levant, and our herring fiſhery went a conſiderable way towards our nouriſhment. At this time we are abſolutely deprived of all theſe articles, which muſt be replaced by productions of our own growth; and the quantity of theſe alſo has been leſſened in a degree on which it is impoſſible to calculate. The game and tame fowls, which heretofore formed an important part of our ſupport, are almoſt entirely annihilated. Laſt year it was found neceſſary to threſh the corn in the month of September inſtead of December, inſomuch that there has been an anticipation of no leſs than three months in the corn deſtined for the preſent year's nouriſhment. There can, therefore, be no longer any ſurpriſe reſpecting the difficulties of procuring ſubſiſtence.

On the other hand, thoſe who deal in the moſt neceſſary articles of conſumption, refuſe to conform to the law againſt monopoliſts, notwithſtanding the puniſhment of death annexed to it. The law of the maximum is very generally infringed; and in the Fauxbourg, St. Antoine, the populace lately ſtopped a waggon laden with butter, cheeſe, and eggs, brought from the diſtance of 18 leagues. Tis true the Conſtituted Authorities had theſe articles valued and diſtributed among the crowd, but this was done amidſt the repeated exclamations of the women— "*a la lanterne.*"

Heretofore all the departments of France have been ſacrificed to Paris, and their proviſions withdrawn from them to feed that focus of the Rebellion. But now that every reſource and every ſupply is exhauſted, Paris begins to feel, in common with the reſt of the nation, all the horrors of a ſcarcity. The want of butchers meat, at this time, occaſions the greateſt diſtreſs. Chaumette and Hebert vainly endeavored to lay to the account of the ariſtocrats, and the criminal plans of Mr. Pitt, the famine which now prevails in Paris. The people ſaw through theſe idle declamations, and it became neceſſary to ſearch the evil in its ſource.

We learn from Colmer, that forty of the richeſt Jews reſident in that city have been all of them guillotined.

Gen. Pichegru writes, that he waits with impatience for muſkets for the troops of the firſt requiſition, who are without arms.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 8.

The people of colour reſident at Paris, appeared at the bar to congratulate the convention on the abolition of ſlavery in the French Weſt-India Iſlands.

"This decree," exclaimed the Orator of the deputation, "has reſtored to liberty, and conſequently to happineſs, one million of the human race, who have hitherto groaned under the chains of ſlavery. You have made us forget the wrongs of two centuries! We mean not to return you thanks—Republicans acknowledge no ceremonies of that kind. We ſhall only declare that you have deſerved well of your country, and of the whole world."

The people of colour were received with the loudeſt applauſe. In a ſecond petition, they declared that they meant to devote themſelves to the care of the wounded ſoldiers.

Jean-Baptiſte-Belle, a black, Deputy from St. Domingo, entered into a long detail of the cruelties which the people of colour had ſuffered at St. Domingo, and requeſted the arreſt of the chiefs of the Colonial Aſſembly, which was the only method, he ſaid, of ſaving the Colonies.—Referred to the Committees of Public and General Safety.

DEPARTMENT OF PARIS.

30th Pluvioſe.—Feb. 18.

We are in the utmoſt aſtoniſhment at the news which we frequently find in the Engliſh newſpapers, in the pay of government. Simon who had been employed in the care of young Capet, amuſed the municipality the other day, by reading an account to them of his arrival in London, though in fact he has

not been out of Paris, and is at this present moment in a ſtate of requiſition, to make ſhoes for the ſoldiers.

GENERAL PICHEGRU,
Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, to the
SOCIETY OF THE JACOBINS.

Brethren and friends, as ſoon as I had received my appointment to the command of the northern army, I reſolved, to come among you for the purpoſe of repeating the oath which is engraved on my heart, and of aſſuring you that I will defend to the laſt drop of my blood, Liberty and Equality and the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic. Orders, however, which have been tranſmitted to me and which command me to ſet off inſtantly for the army, deprive me of the pleaſure which I had propoſed to myſelf.

"I fly to my brethren in arms, determined never to ſeparate from them till we have bowed to its baſe the column of deſpotic power.—I glory in the ſucceſſes of the army of the Rhine, and I am convinced that the ſoldiers of the army of the North have equal courage and equal patriotiſm. A French Republican fighting for liberty muſt be invincible.

"Founded on the rights of man continue to propagate the love of the Republic, while we are fighting in defence of it.

"I ſolemnly ſwear that the arms of the Republic ſhall be triumphant, and that either the tyrants ſhall be exterminated, or I will ſacrifice my life in the conteſt. My laſt words ſhall be *Vive la Republique!—Vive la Montagne!*

(Signed) "PICHEGRU,
Commander in Chief of the army of the North.

February 11.

Barrere made a report on La Vendee, not not to alarm the Convention, not to ſpeak of the reſurrection of La Vendee, a reſurrection impoſſible, though much deſired by bad citizens and the partizans of the foreign powers. Some miſtakes had been committed in La Vendee, which had given freſh hopes to the remnant of the banditti; ſome bodies of them had collected, but the troops of the republic had already diſperſed them in ſeveral places. He propoſed ſeveral meaſures which were adopted, and a monument ordered to be erected to the memory of young General Moulin, who killed himſelf to prevent his falling into the hands of the royaliſts.

The convention decreed, that the memory of General Moulin being dear to the republic, a monument ſhould be erected over his grave with this inſcription—"Republicans! he deſtroyed himſelf that he might not fall living into the hands of the ruffians!"

The Repreſentatives of the People with the army at the Weſtern Pyrennees to the Convention.

"*Long live the republic!—Chauvins-dragons, Pluvioſe 17 (Feb. 5.)*

"This morning we were attacked by five columns of Spaniſh troops, compoſed of about 15,000 men. Their intention was to fire the barracks of the Sans-Culottes, and to penetrate into the interior; but we have vanquiſhed, and forced the Spaniſh General to retreat, after having loſt about 1200 men. Our loſs conſiſts in 60 killed, and 150 wounded. The battle laſted eight hours. This is one of the moſt glorious days of the republic. The French, attacked on all points, have triumphed every where."

February 19.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public welfare, made a report reſpecting ſome freſh victories gained over the remains of the royaliſts of La Vendee. "I hope," ſaid Barrere, "this will be the laſt time that I ſhall ſpeak to you of that diſgraceful part of the Republic." He firſt read a letter from the Repreſentatives of Saumur, dated Feb. 15th, announcing, that the royaliſts were reduced to 7000 men at moſt, who were not even all armed—that the diviſion of Charette conſiſted of not above 4000 men, and that of Laroche Jaquelin of 3000.

General Haxo wrote from Nantz, Feb. 15th, that General Cordelier, after the victory of Chollet, purſued and overtook the banditti near Montrevaux; the combat laſted two days; the banditti were completely put to the rout; 1500 remained dead on the field, and 1500 drowned themſelves in a neighbouring river. A young woman, who ſeemed to command the rebels, has alſo been killed. This victory has been obtained over the remains of the army of La Roche Jacquelin.

Fepruary 15.

Letter of the Repreſentatives of the People at Breſt, dated Feb. 10.

The ſword of the law begins to ſtrike the guilty heads. The Revolutionary Tribunal has juſt condemned to deatth three naval officers of the faction of the infamous Lariviere, who delivered up our ſhips to the enemy in the Leeward Iſlands. They were convicted of having hoiſted the white flag, and of having brought to the ſcaffold the patriots of thoſe countries. In conſequence, Monteclair, Robert Rougemont, and Kercon, all three ex-nobles, have been diſpatched here, amidſt the ſhouts of Vive la Republique.

"The fleet is excellently diſpoſed: it applauds the conduct of the Convention, in having rejected all terms with the deſpots. The commonalty of Breſt ſome time ago contained men, who wanted to lacerate their country with the daggers of federaliſm, but now it only contains men worthy of liberty; and I can aſſure you that will for ever belong to the Republic.

"P S. I forgot to inform you, that we hold here in the caſtle, converted into an houſe of arreſt, the ex-deputy Giroud, of the department of Eure and Loire.—He diſappeared in the convention on the 15th of June ult.; he probably overrun the rebellious Departments. We found upon him falſe paſſports, and he hovered about among the miners of Poullaoien, ſome little mutinies among thoſe miners are certainly his work. We write to the committee of Public Welfare, to know if he has not been out lawed."

Inſertion in Bulletin.

Oudot, in the name of the committees of General Safety and Legiſlaion, made his report reſpecting Chaudot, the Notary, under ſentence of death. He read ſeveral pieces which ſerved to convict Chaudot, and analized the defence made of this public fuctionary. He aſſured the Convention, that they had been miſled reſpecting his affairs. He urged that Chaudot had received ſentence, not for having ſigned, as a ſecondary agent, the loan opened for the Prince of Wales, but becauſe he had been convicted by a Jury of being an accomplice in the plot which exiſted to favor the foreign enemies of the Republic, by ſupplying them with ſpecie. He concluded by moving, that the decree by which the execntion of Chaudot was ſuſpended, be revoked.

Cuffroy, member of the committee of General Safety, demanded that the ſentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal be annulled— and quoted many inſtances to prove the patriotiſm of Chaudot.

The Convention decreed, that the reſpite of the ſentence of Chaudot be re voked, and himſelf left for execution.

Jeanbon Saint Andre preſented a report in the name of committee of Public Welfare, reſpecting the claim of a privateer who had taken an American prize bound to England; the privateer who carried his prize into Havre-de-Graee, was there fined for having brought in that capture. The Reporter demanded, that the claims of the privateer be diſregarded. —Decreed.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

By recent intelligence from Canada, we can aſſure the public, that they in that quarter are not making the leaſt preparation for war.

The following Copy of a Proteſt entered on the Minutes of the Council of Appointment, has been communicated for publication, by

A CORRESPONDENT.

DISCOVERING ſoon after the appointment of the preſent council, that a majority of its members entertained ideas of their powers repugnant in my opinion to the conſtitution, I took an early opportunity of explaining to them my conſtruction of their conſtitutional powers, as ſanctioned by the uniform practice of the preceding councils. —They notwithſtanding proceeded to encreaſe the number of Civil Magiſtrates in ſeveral Counties, and without a hearing or any adequate cauſe aſſigned, to diſplace many officers. After expreſſing my diſapprobation to them of ſuch proceedings, I was at firſt content that it ſhould only be inforced by others from my omitting to ſubſcribe the minutes in every caſe in which I deemed the acts of the council exceptionable; but as I conceive it my duty to bear teſtimony in the moſt explicit and unreſerved manner againſt every departure frem conſtitutional principles, I now deliver in writing, my reaſons for diſſenting from the meaſure purſued by the council, leſt my ſilence on the ſubject ſhould be conſtrued to ſanction a precedent detracting from the powers of the executive, and injurious to the intereſt of the ſtate.

The conſtitution veſts in the governor, the ſupreme executive power and authority, and enjoins him to take care that the laws are faithfully executed to the beſt of his ability; alſo authorizes him, by and with the conſent of the council, to appoint all officers, other than thoſe who are directed to be appointed in a different manner, but neither expreſsly nor impliedly, empowers the council to increaſe or diminiſh the number; on the contrary as the execution of the laws is confided to the Governor, in his capacity of Supreme Executive, and as in the exerciſe of that very eſſential and important truſt, a proportional degree of reſponſibility is incurred, it is to be forcibly inferred, that in every inſtance in which the number of officers is not aſcertained by law, the power of determining what number is neceſſary, was intended by the conſtitution to be lodged in him. For if this conſtruction is not admitted, the council has it in its power to weaken and perhaps prevent the interpoſition of the executive in enforcing the laws, either in a direct way by refuſing to appoint ſuch officers as are requiſite for their effectual execution, or in an indirect manner by appointing more than is neceſſary, and thus degrading the reſpectability, and diminiſhing the energy of the magiſtracy. The conſtitution declares that all offices, the duration of which is not particularly aſcertained, ſhall be held during the pleaſure of the council. By the pleaſure of the Conncil is intended in my opinion not a capricious, arbitrary pleaſure, but a ſound rational diſcretion to be exerciſed for the promotion of the public good; a contrary doctrine renders the conſtitution unſafe, and its adminiſtration unſtable. and whenever parties exiſt, may tend to deprive men of their office, becauſe they have too much independence of ſpirit, to ſupport meaſures which they ſuppoſe injurious to the community and may induce others from an undue attachment to office, to ſacrifice their integrity to improper conſiderations.

(Signed)
GEO. CLINTON.

In Council of Appointment, Albany,
27th March, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 1.

Extract of a Letter from Cowes, (England) dated 18th February, 1794. It may be depended on as authentic.

"I have now to inform you that Government has iſſued an order to their collectors of the cuſtoms, to ſtop all ſhips having on board pot or pearl aſhes, and to prevent their departure till further orders; in conſequence of this the Iris, from Boſton, arrived here on Sunday, is ſtopt for the preſent, as her cargo conſiſts in part of the above articles."

In the debates in the Britiſh Parliament, the conduct of the government of the United States has been brought forward with diſtinguiſhed marks of approbation, as well by members of the adminiſtration as by thoſe in the oppoſition: The following paſſage occurs in a ſpeech made by the Marquiſs of Lanſdowne in the Houſe of Lords againſt the war:

"The conduct of the Republic of America was worthy the emulation of every other power. The Americans could not brook the inſult offered by England, and while the ſpirit of the people was willing to meet the misfortunes of war, the wiſdom of that great, that good and wiſe man, his *Majeſty* (I mean General Waſhington) called them back, and they unanimouſly agreed to accede to his recommendation to preſerve their neutrality. If it were argued that they were in want of money, he would aſk what was the ſituation of Holland? Its credit was ſo low, that it could not borrow money at five per cent. and her debt had accumulated ſo much, that ſhe could not borrow money in future, at the moſt exorbitant intereſt. The king of Pruſſia was in a worſe ſtate, and the Emperor was reduced to the expedient of encouraging private donations, which did not promiſe by any means to repleniſh his coffers. The noble marquis intreated his majeſty's miniſters to beware how they incurred a war with America: there were various reaſons why the meaſure ſhould be moſt cautiouſly avoided; and at the preſent it was well known to miniſters, that Jamaica was obliged to open her ports, to receive heavy timber, and other important articles from America. There was a time when the Weſt-India iſlands were valuable to this country, but that period, in a great meaſure, had paſſed away. The French had given freedom to the blacks, and the ſpirit of liberty was not only diffuſing itſelf in St. Domingo, but throughout all the Weſt-Iudia iſlands. The Weſt-Indies will become ſo many money traps; and though the monopoly may be advantageous to them, it cannot longer be an advantage to this country. If miniſters were of a different opinion, why not conciliate America, as the beſt and moſt uſeful ally in that quarter."

Lord Grenville in his ſpeech in ſupport of the war—has the following remarks:

"As to America, which the noble lord had ſaid was diſpoſed to go to war with us, his lordſhip ſaid that he had reaſon to be of a different opinion; on the contrary, he was perſuaded, that if ſhe departed from her neutrality, it would be on the ſide of her allies.

"He declared that he wiſhed well to America—was deſirous that the utmoſt harmony ſhould ſubſiſt between the two countries, and earneſtly wiſhed to obliterate and wipe away, by every act of goodwill and friendly intercouſe, that animoſity, which the unhappy conteſt with this country had laſt upon the minds of the people."

His Lordſhip here ſaid, that there was one thing which had fallen from the noble Lord, reſpecting America, which aſtoniſhed him beyond meaſure, and gave him the utmoſt concern, namely, that it had been the policy of the Britiſh government to excite the ſavages of America to commit hoſtilities againſt the Americans. This was a charge of ſo deteſtable a nature, and ſo unwarrantable an aſſertion, that he thought it his duty to declare it was a groſs falſehood: ſo far from ſtimulating them to war with the Americans, the Britiſh officers and the governors of Upper and Lower Canada had interfered and negociated, and done the utmoſt they could to ſettle their differences, and to bring about a laſting peace between them.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

ARRIVED.

Ship American Hero, Macey, London
Capt. Macey, of the Hero, ſpoke, in lat. 32, the ſhip Active, of this port, and parted with her off the Banks of Newfonndland. The Active is full of paſſengers, many of whom have the ſmall-pox; a young lady, paſſenger, died on board the Active, and her body was commited to the deep.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

A gentleman who arrived here from Norfolk on Sunday laſt, informs us, that a Daniſh ſloop attempted to ſail from that port—that Captain Blaney, in a ſchooner manned with volunteers, immediately purſued and overtook her—and that on their return they ſaluted the French frigate, when a ſwivel burſted and killed one of the volunteers. Our informant adds, that on the ſchooner's arrival at Norfolk, a perſon (being made acquainted with the melancholy accident) expreſſing a wiſh that every one who aſſiſted in ſaluting the frigate, might ſhare the ſame fate, was tarred and feathered, and led throngh the principal ſtreets.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, February 13.

On the 31ſt of January the whole diviſion of Maubeuge was almoſt barefooted, and without ſtockings or boots.

A letter from Morlaix, dated January 22, ſtates that three French Frigates, including the Carmagnol, had carried into that port 30 veſſels bound to England.

The head-quarters of general Hoche are now at Saarlouis, where the army of the Mozelle has collected in great force. It is ſaid that it will ſhortly attack Treves in three columns. There is alſo a conſiderable army collecting about Thionville.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States has been principally engaged for ſeveral days in diſcuſſing the report of the committee on the ways and means

---

The ſhip George Barclay come up to the city this day.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
May 2.
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called
OTHELLO,
The MOOR of VENICE.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. Wignell
Brabantio,	Mr. Green
Grationo,	Mr, Warrell
Lodovico,	Mr. Cleveland
Othello,	Mr. Fennell
Caſſio,	Mr, Moreton
Iago,	Mr. Chalmers
Roderigo,	Mr. Bates
Montano,	Mr. Harwood
Senators,	Meſſrs. De Moulin, Bliſſet, &c. &c.
Deſdemona,	Mrs. Morris
Emilia,	Mrs. Shaw

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the Author of the Poor Soldier, called
Peeping Tom of Coventry.

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

104

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Troga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing	acres
Southweſt quar. of	Township No.	2,	9,424
Northweſt do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeaſt do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do.	7,	9000
Southweſt do.	do.	8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

—NO. 21—

Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.

POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a conſtant ſtock of ten thouſand pieces for ſale, compriſing every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, for every part of a houſe. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, durability of colours, variety in deſigns, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy feſtoon & narrow borders, and of ſtucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or ſhade.

Wholeſale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a ſhort notice, on advantageous terms, on uſual credit.

In addition to the above aſſortment, he has a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings

of very ſuperior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25 tuth&s2w

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Publiſhed by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market ſtreet,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould feel for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one er or ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 12. tnth&s6w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bill of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and *he y* going below them.

The ſignature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street;

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tu&ftf

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Priz s, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immdiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, beg leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

Philad. April 22, 1794.

* * Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, and of the Poor and Diſtreſſed Widows and children of Preſbyterian Miniſters*, that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the ſecond Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&s6t

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone houſe, No. 41, South Second Street,

Hiſtorical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subſcribers will be furniſhed with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the firſt.

This ſecond volume comprehends, among other intereſting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commiſſioners reſpecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

* * Materials are collected ſufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME, The time of publiſhing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from ſubſcriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobſon, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portſmouth, New Hampſhire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. Weſt, Boſton; Iſaia Thomas, Worceſter; Iſaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardſon, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindſey, Nortolk; David Henderſon, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Peterſburg; Auguſtine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleſton.

April 4. mw&f3w

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by poſt or

otherwiſe. will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue from perſons willing to ſupply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitneſs of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in ſmelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in caſting and boring the cannon (which are to be caſt *ſolidly*) will require to be particularly ſtated.

Similar communications will alſo be received from any perſons willing to ſupply live oak and red cedar timber for the conſtruction of theſhips of war. Different plans of procuring and ſupplying the ſame may be propoſed. The convenience of the ſituation in regard to navigation, and the ſtate of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the neceſſary particulars in regard to the ſeveral articles which are wanted, will be ſpecified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby ſought.

PASSAGE POUR ST. DOMINGUE.

Tous les François qui ſe ſont preſenté ou voudront ſe preſenter pour avoir une prompte paſſage pour St. Domingue, ſont inſtamment priés de laiſſer leurs noms aujourd'hui ou demain, dans le comptoir de James Mc. Curach & Co. No 42 Dock ſtreet, qui ſe propoſent d'envoyer ſon batiment le Samedi prochain 3 de Mai: Le batiment eſt tout prêt pour faire à la voile avec des bonnes accommodations ponr prendre paſſagers a bord.

April 29. 3 t.

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3 South Fourth-Street.